

GAY PARIS HEARS THE CURFEW BELL

Martial Law for First Time Since Siege of Paris.

CALM FOLLOWS GREAT NOISE

War Scenes in the Frivolous French Capital—Citizens Must Be Indoors by 9:00 P. M.—Society Women Take Volunteers' Places.

Paris.—Martial law is in force for the first time since 1870, when Paris was in a state of siege. A visitor unaware of the situation would fancy himself in the midst of a national festival. This is on the outside only, for every home has its mourning. But life sits lightly on the Parisian.

The whole city is befogged; the streets are a mass of color; hardly a building is there that is not gay with bunting. The English flag is conspicuous everywhere.

In the streets hawkers do a roaring trade selling little flags for the buttonhole, one the national tri-color, another the combined colors of the triple entente.

Horse and motor traffic are almost non-existent. Luckily the weather keeps fine. Immense crowds line the boulevards and chief thoroughfares.

Quietness Succeeds Noise.

A noticeable feature is the strange quietness which has come over the people. Wednesday there was a continuous roar; processions followed one another continuously Thursday it was as though the nation were dwelling on the death struggle with its fiercest enemy.

News sheets were snatched from runners for news of the Belgians' heroic opposition to the German advance. But, above all, the certainty that England is going to stand by transformed

The third day of mobilization was the big departure day. Men from twenty-eight to thirty left by the northern and eastern stations, which are barricaded to all but the military. Five hundred train loads left in one day. All was done in good order, with an absence of noisy manifestations. Many husbands break down when bidding wives and children adieu.

On the boulevards a superb automobile driven by a white-bearded man bears an inscription that it is for the free use of mobilized soldiers going to the eastern stations. As each soldier halts it and enters the old man hands him a well-stocked hamper and the crowd cheers.

The famous dressmakers have closed their doors. From the front doorways the midwives stream out, carrying tri-color banners. From one establishment fifty young women emerge. At the head are three pretty girls who hold between them a huge banner. The rest follow, singing "La Marseillaise" as they march up the Rue de la Paix towards the boulevard.

Americans Offer Services. "In the Montparnasse quarter, Holy Trinity lodge, a meeting house and hospital chiefly for the use of American artists, sculptors, etc., is now transformed into a military hospital. The members of the lodge unanimously offered their services for military work.

As the German ambassador left a street urchin crept through the lines of soldiers to the railway car. As the envoy entered the lad called out, "Give my compliments to William." The crowd enjoyed the joke more than the departing guest.

A smartly gowned young woman has on her arms a lad of fourteen, dressed in a Russian naval suit with a cap marked "Russia." A guard passes. The boy leaves his mother and cries at the top of his voice, "Long live the French army." The officer stops his men and kisses the boy on both cheeks.

A correspondent was approached by an officer in uniform and asked to witness the civil marriage of one of his men. Soldier Delaporte Jean Marie was united with Chomel Caux. Kissing his bride and shaking hands, he has-

Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives and grandfathers hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms, ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheathe;
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death.

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous kings, confederate, raise;
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze;
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force, with gully stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands imbruing?

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiable despots dare,
Their thirst of power and gold unbowed,
To meet and vend the light and air:
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore:
But man is man, and who is more?
Then, shall they longer lash and goad us?

O Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts or bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bemoaning
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms, ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheathe;
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death.

ABOUT CZAR'S ARMY DARK DAYS OF 1870

Military Service in Russia Is Universal and Compulsory.

Field Force of Empire in Europe Comprises Twenty-Seven Corps, With 1,038 Battalions, 642 Squadrons and 497 Batteries.

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications of various classes. On the west Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish quadrilateral. The more important fortresses and forts include Warsaw, Kronstadt, Sveaborg, Libau and Vladivostok.

Military service in Russia is universal and compulsory. Service begins at the age of twenty and extends to the completion of the forty-third year. Owing to the extent of the empire, there are three armies, known as the army of European Russia, the army of the Caucasus and the Asiatic army. These armies are practically distinct and the terms of service in each are slightly different.

Speaking generally, service in the first line or active army is for three years in the infantry, field and foot, artillery, and for four years in the other arms. The soldier is then transferred to the reserves (zapan). Having completed eighteen years in the first line and its reserves, the soldier passes to the "opolenie" to serve five years.

The Cossacks, occupying the southwestern portion of European Russia, hold their lands by military tenure and are liable to service for life. The Cossacks proper troops are almost entirely mounted.

A Russian division consists of two brigades of two regiments. To each is attached an artillery brigade, an engineer battalion and two or three squadrons of Cossacks. The normal army corps has two divisions, a howitzer division and sometimes a cavalry division. The fighting strength of an army corps is 36,000 men without cavalry, or 40,000 with cavalry.

The field army of European Russia consists of twenty-seven army corps. All told, the army of Russia in Europe comprises 1,038 battalions, 642 squadrons, and 497 batteries. In 1913 Russia had only one dirigible.

The field army in the Caucasus consists of three army corps and four cavalry divisions.

In the Asiatic army there are five brigades, which mobilize as the First and Second Turkestan army corps. Each has a Turkestan artillery brigade. The largest part of the Asiatic army is in East Siberia. Since the Russo-Japanese war the East Siberian forces have been increased. They would mobilize as five Siberian army corps instead of three, as formerly.

The peace strength of the armies of Russia is over 1,200,000 of all ranks. The Asiatic army would mobilize about 300,000 men. The grand total of Russian armies, therefore, is about 1,500,000 men. The Russian infantry is armed with the "three-line" rifle, model 1891.

The most important Russian fleet is in the Baltic, with base at Kronstadt. A naval port on the Arctic coast in Russian Lapland is being constructed.

SLAVS THINK KAISER INSANE

What Rational Monarch, Asks Newspaper, Would Believe He Can Whip the Rest of the World?

As the momentous events of the world unfold the conviction grows in the minds of men that Kaiser Wilhelm is insane, obsessed with a war mania, says the Narodni Glas, a Slav Newspaper printed in Chicago. What rational monarch who knows the laws of preponderance would believe he can whip the rest of the world? Yet this military madman attacks Russia, France, Belgium and Holland, and defies Great Britain, inviting reprisals from nearly all the rest of the world.

Mankind is slowly and stupidly learning the awful error of trusting men with the power of life and death over millions of his fellows. Let us pray God that this warful price be the last of a too-full measure paid for the folly, and that the end of its carnage see the end of kings on earth.

Franco-Prussian War One of Swiftest in History.

How the Germans Overwhelmed the French Armies and Captured Paris After Long Siege and Desperate Defense.

For 45 years the guiding principle of French statesmanship has been embodied in the maxim that Germany's extremity would be France's opportunity. Has that hour come? Events seem to show that France believes it has.

The German empire and the French republic were born together in the smoke and flame of the terrible battle of Sedan. There the French empire went down with the fortunes of the last Napoleon, and there the mighty Bismarck laid the steps of the Kaiser's throne.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was one of the most swift and terrible in history. By rapid and simultaneous movements the Prussians crumpled the two wings of the French army mobilized on the Alsatian frontier, defeating them in the sanguinary battles of Wissemburg, Worth and Spichers.

Marshal McMahon and Marshal Bazaine, commanding the two French armies, attempted to form a junction and retreat to the Moselle, but Prince Frederick Charles, commanding the Prussian advance, defeated the execution of the plan and drove Bazaine back upon Gravelotte where, on August 18, 1870, took place the decisive battle of that name, the second only of importance in the war. The Prussians had 200,000 men and the French 130,000. In nine hours of carnage in which the Germans lost 20,000 men and the French 13,000, Bazaine was utterly routed and forced back upon Metz, where he was quickly surrounded and bottled up by the victorious Prussians.

With Bazaine shut up within his fortifications and McMahon held in check four German armies converged swiftly upon Paris. Napoleon III, who had remained in his capital confidently expecting the news that his marshals had invested Berlin, hurriedly appointed as regent the Empress Eugenie (the same who now, an aged woman, is living out her sorrowful years in English exile), raised a fresh army and set out to relieve Bazaine. Joining McMahon the emperor met the advancing Prussian hosts at Sedan, where on September 2, only 44 days after the declaration of war, was fought the Waterloo of the second French empire. The emperor was overwhelmingly defeated and personally surrendered with his entire army of 83,000 men.

Two days after the disaster at Sedan the republic was proclaimed, and on September 19 the Prussians had invested Paris and the siege began. The history of that siege is a separate phase of the war. To it belong the terrible scenes of the Commune, the escape of Gambetta from the capital in a balloon and his attempt to raise a relieving force, and the desperate bombardments and sorties of the investing and beleaguered forces that make one of the darkest pictures in modern war. Before Paris capitulated in January, 1871, Bazaine had surrendered Metz with 175,000 men; Straasburg fell and the scattered armies were everywhere overwhelmed or driven to flight.

FOOD PLENTIFUL IN PARIS.

Paris.—Food remains plentiful in Paris and prices have increased only slightly since the outbreak of war. Meat and vegetables are the principal commodities affected, as retailers find difficulty in bringing them from the central depots.

In the great central markets there are large quantities of vegetables, and pushcart dealers reap a rich harvest as they have the advantage over storekeepers, whose vehicles had been taken by the military.

Fruit and poultry sold at less than the usual price, while butter was abundant, but the price had increased, as the public, fearing a shortage, had begun buying quantities of twenty pounds.

MRS. WILSON BURIED

Interment of the President's Wife at Rome, Ga.

Funeral Services Held in the White House Are Attended by Family, Intimate Friends, Cabinet Members and Committee From Congress.

Washington, Aug. 11.—In the presence of her stricken husband, her relatives and scores of persons who had known her in her girlhood, the remains of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, were interred today in Myrtle Hill cemetery at Rome, Ga., the home of her youth. She lies beside her father and mother.

The special train from Washington bearing the family, intimate friends, members of the president's cabinet and committee from the house and senate, reached Rome about two about two o'clock and the casket was taken at once to the cemetery. The brief services at the grave were attended by nearly the entire population of Rome, for very many of the citizens had known and loved Mrs. Wilson in her young days.

The train departed for Washington soon after the conclusion of the services.

Funeral Services in White House.

The funeral services for Mrs. Wilson were held at two o'clock Monday afternoon at the White House. In the historic east room where only a few months ago she witnessed the wedding of her daughter Jessie and Francis B. Sayre. Rev. Sylvester Beach, who married both Mrs. Sayre and Mrs. McAdoo, officiated, being assisted by Rev. James M. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Washington.

Though the services were private, the members of the cabinet and committee from the senate and house attended, and a number of intimate friends of the Wilson family also were present.

Banked about the casket were numerous beautiful floral tributes, sent not only by officials and wealthy persons, but by the poor and humble, who loved and revered the president's wife. Throughout Washington as throughout the nation, all flags were at half-mast and the general mourning was vividly deep and sincere.

Her Death Peaceful.

Mrs. Wilson's death, which took place Thursday, August 6, was peaceful. The president held her hand when she passed away. Her three daughters, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, Mrs. William G. McAdoo and Miss Margaret Wilson, knelt at her bedside. She had been unconscious for about three hours before the end, but about two o'clock roused herself and smiled faintly at her dear ones. She was



Mrs. Ellen Louise Axson Wilson.

too weak to speak to them. Those at the bedside not relatives were the six consulting physicians and the nurses from the naval hospital.

Months of constant illness, which began with a nervous breakdown, aggravated by a fall on the White House floor, with an injury to her spine, and then Bright's disease brought about the end.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was born in Savannah, Ga., the daughter of Rev. Samuel Edward and Mrs. Margaret Jane Axson. Her maiden name was Ellen Louise Axson. She was educated by her parents and was graduated from Shorter college in Rome, Ga. Her father was the pastor of the Presbyterian church in Rome.

In 1885 Thomas Woodrow Wilson, then a young lawyer, and long a friend of the Axsons, went to New York and took Miss Axson back South with him. They were married in the parsonage of the Independent Presbyterian church at Savannah, where Mrs. Wilson was born.

During all of her married life Mrs. Wilson found time to continue at her painting. Her canvases are in the Art Institute, Chicago, in New York, Philadelphia and Indianapolis.

Methusalem Outclassed.

"They say a man is as old as he feels."

"They are wrong. No man could be as old as I feel after I have been up all night walking the floor with the baby."

She Told Him So.

"So your husband was mistaken for a deer? I am awfully sorry for you."

"Thank you. I told him when he started away to hunt that he was foolish to wear his new \$5 brown beaver hat."

EMBARGO IS LIFTED

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN SHIPS HAS NOW BEEN PROVIDED FOR.

Will Open Large Part of the Coastwise Trade of the United States Now Closed.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—With a provision permitting the president to open a large part of the coastwise trade of the United States to foreign built ships and another clause requiring at least an American majority interest in all vessels brought under the American flag, the senate passed a measure lifting the embargo against the American registration of ships built abroad, manned by foreigners and uninspected under American law.

The bill represents the first hurried attempt of congress and the administration to provide an outlet for American products, dammed up by the paralysis of ocean traffic which has followed the general declaration of war in Europe. An important feature of the bill, as passed, represents a victory for those who insisted that when foreign built ships are brought under the American flag the acquisition of a substantial interest in the vessel by citizens of this country should precede the award of protection by this government.

YOUTH IS SLAIN BY A HUCKSTER.

Kendallville, Ind.—Howard McLaughlin, 16, of Lansing, Mich., was shot and killed by C. L. Cushing, huckster, residing one mile east of the city. Cushing fired three shots from a shotgun, the buckshot taking effect in the young man's back. McLaughlin, with three other companions, had been trespassing, and Cushing, fearing they were pilfering his watermelons, opened fire. It is charged. Cushing is under arrest for murder in the first degree.

LOCK CASHIER IN THE VAULT.

Pt. Smith, Ark.—Three masked men robbed the Bank of Cove at Cove, Ark., of \$1,300 and escaped after locking the cashier in the vault. The men were reported to be making toward the Poteau mountains, with a posse in close pursuit.

SCOUT MASTER ECKER DROWNS.

Toledo, O.—Seized with cramps when swimming in Cedar creek, 20 miles east of Toledo, J. B. Ecker, scout master of the Toledo division of the Boy Scouts, drowned in 10 feet of water. Ecker was in charge of 300 Boy Scouts.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 1 white 89c, No. 2 white 87c, No. 3 white 87c, No. 4 white 86c, No. 1 yellow 88c, No. 2 yellow 88c, No. 3 yellow 87c, No. 4 yellow 87c, No. 1 mixed 88c, No. 2 mixed 87c, No. 3 mixed 86c, No. 4 mixed 85c, white ear 84c, yellow ear 84c, mixed ear 84c.

Hay—New hay is as follows: No. 1 timothy \$20.50, No. 2 timothy \$18.50, No. 3 timothy \$16.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$18.00, No. 2 clover mixed \$16.00, No. 1 clover \$19.00, No. 2 clover \$17.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 42c, standard 41c, No. 3 white 41c, No. 4 white 39c, No. 2 mixed 40c, No. 3 white 39c, No. 4 mixed 38c.

Rye—No. 2 rye 80c, No. 3 rye 76c, No. 4 rye 66c.

Wheat—No. 2 red 98c, No. 3 red 95c, No. 4 red 94c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 21c, firsts 19c, ordinary firsts 15c, second 12c.

Poultry—Hens 13c, do light 13c, roosters 9c; springers, 2 lbs and over, 18c; under 2 lbs, 15c; young spring ducks, 4 lbs and over, 13c; ducks, white, under 4 lbs, 12c; colored, 11c; turkeys, toms 16c; hen turkeys, 9 lbs and over, 16c; cull turkeys, 8c.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.50, extra \$8.00, butchers steers, extra \$8.25, good to choice \$7.25, common to fair \$5.50; heifers, extra \$7.50, good to choice \$7.00, common to fair \$4.50; cows, extra \$6.25, good to choice \$5.75, common to fair \$5.50; canners \$4.25.

Bulls—Steady. Bologna \$6.65, fat bulls \$6.50.

Hogs—Packers and butchers 10c to 15c lower; light shippers 25c to 35c lower, pigs 50c lower. Selected heavy \$9.50, good to choice packers \$9.00, good to choice heavy \$8.50, extra \$8.00, common to choice heavy \$7.50, \$6.25, \$5.50, light shippers \$9.25, \$8.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$6.50.

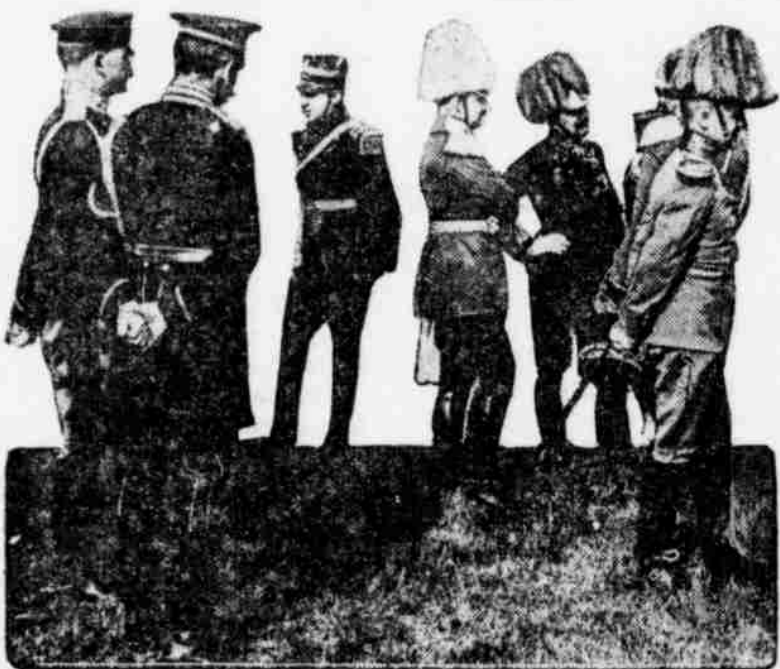
Sheep—Extra light \$4.75, good to choice \$4.25, common to fair \$2.50, heavy sheep \$3.75.

Spring Lambs—Extra \$8.75, good to choice \$8.25, common to fair \$5.75, culls \$4.25.

TWENTY PEOPLE ARE INJURED.

Cleveland, O.—Twenty persons were injured, 11 of them seriously, when a north-bound A. B. G. limited car crashed into a south-bound electric passenger car at Stop 15, near Bedford. The cars crashed while rounding a curve on a stretch of single track north of Bedford. Both passenger cars to their posts and were thrown from the tracks. The injured persons were taken to the hospital from Bedford.

FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS



the thirst for street demonstrations. The crowd awaits events without noise or bluster. English and Italians are greeted in the cafes with lifted hat or a word of good fellowship. At the hotels the English visitors are treated with especial courtesy and deference. Americans rank in the popular mind with Brits as friendly to France.

Curfew Law in Force.

The new law is now in force; all citizens are expected to be indoors at 9:00 p. m. The curfew bell warns all at eight, when the cafes close and streets are deserted. The theaters follow suit. The receipts at the Comedie Francaise on Monday were under \$90. Twelve of the leading artists have gone to the front, among them Albert Carree and Georges Ricou. The Odeon theater has lost Paul Gavault. A few minor cafes chantant still try to draw, but the Moulin Rouge is closed. Maurice Barres, the eminent academician, has joined his regiment.

The police continue to be on the alert for spies. Many arrests have been made. Foreign residents have to apply to the police stations for permits to remain in the city. The gates are closed all around the fortifications at 8:00 p. m. Late arrivals by automobile have to run close examination. Carrier pigeons are the particular objects of suspicion to the police. The law of 1896 for bidding the importation of pigeons has been renewed. All the gun shops in Paris have been requisitioned to deposit their stock in warehouses to be held till martial law is abolished. Special municipal nurseries have been organized for the care of infants whose mothers have volunteered for the Red Cross or other work.

MEN AND THE MAN

Something over a hundred years ago the military genius was with France. Less than half a century ago Germany had the great leader.

However, much more men count than the man, yet the man does count. The spirit of the French people of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was finer than the spirit of the German peoples of that time. The spirit of the German peoples of 1870 was finer than the spirit of the French

tense off to fight for his country, leaving the bride sobbing convulsively.

Women Fill Men's Jobs.

The women of Paris rose to the emergency created by drafting the men of the city for the army. Society women took the place of men clerks in stores to sell necessities. Young girls sold tickets in the underground stations. Others acted as waiters in cafes. Grocery stores and meat shops were run by women. Small boys were put on as guards on the underground trains. The motormen are aged, gray-haired men, ineligible for service in the army. Paris enjoys the novelty of women doing men's work, and the women apparently do, too.

The war has leveled all classes. French society women have taken into their homes the destitute wives and children of private soldiers ordered to the front.

James Gordon Bennett Is Reporter.

The American adventurer gets the same treatment from the American embassy as the millionaire. James Gordon Bennett, millionaire owner of the New York Herald, is acting as a reporter for his newspapers, going daily to the American embassy to collect "stories."

Ambassador and Mrs. Herrick estimate that all Americans in the city have now been provided with the required police passports.

It was observed that Thomas Ryan, son of the American millionaire, and Oscar Underwood, son of the senator from Alabama, had to take their places in a line of Americans who desired to see the ambassador. Mrs. Howe, a sister of President Wilson, stood hours in line.

people of 1870. Yet Napoleon and Von Moltke were supreme actors in the two periods.

Of the fateful Battle of the Boyne the Irish have always said that if their leader had been William and their enemies' leader James, a different story would have been written.

Will this European war develop a great military genius? Or will all depend on the higher average of the men and the war machines—on where the greater discipline, the finer spirit, the greater staying power?